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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1858.

### A NIGHT SESSION—SCENES IN THE HOUSE—NATURE OF THE STRUGGLE.

The policy of the Administration Party was to have the Lecompton Constitution, and the President's message recommending its adoption, referred to the Committee on Territories. That assumption is that there should be no inquiry beyond the Constitution itself—it is relied upon in form? As to the character of the Convention that formed it, the manner in which it was organized, its proceedings, the mode in which the Constitution was submitted, or the expression of the popular will concerning it—these were subjects with which Congress had nothing to do: the President and his supporters wanted no investigation! On the other hand, the Republicans and the supporters of Mr. Douglas insisted upon a full preliminary investigation, so as to ascertain whether the Constitution was or was not a fair expression of the will of the people of the Territory.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, who had the floor on the question of reference, hearing that Mr. Harris, of Illinois, intended to move a reference of all the papers to a select committee, with instructions to investigate and report, thought to anticipate the movement, and keep the message under the control of the Party, by moving simply a reference to a select committee, omitting instructions—and by usage, too, be entitled to be appointed chairman.

Mr. Harris, however, obtained the floor subsequently, and moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Hughes as follows:

"That the message of the President, enclosing the Constitution formed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a Convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee of fifteen, to whom shall be intrusted to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said Constitution, and the laws under which the same was originated, and into all such facts and proceedings as have transpired, since the formation of said Constitution, to the quieting of the property of the admission of the Territory into the Union under said Constitution, and whether the same is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

And so thus he demanded the previous question, thus excluding all idle debate. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, seemed to think this was taking them by surprise, and forthwith the Administration Party, feeling its weakness, commenced a war of parliamentary expedients to stave off a vote, and compel an adjournment by the Opposition, well disciplined in trials of endurance, entered warmly into the struggle, and on the first motion to adjourn, cast 112 votes, against 95 given for it. The struggle was continued, without debate, four or five hours, the yeas and nays being called times without number on all sorts of idle questions, moved by Administration men; but the Opposition was inflexible, betraying no indication of impatience or yielding.

Midnight came, and still the voting went on. Between one and two o'clock, an outbreak suddenly occurred, which for a few moments threatened a general conflict.

Mr. Gove, of Pennsylvania, passing down an aisle on the Administration side of the House, hearing General Quincy, of Mississippi, cry out, "I object!" Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, who was near him, said to him, "Go to your own side of the House, and object." Mr. Gove replied—"This is a free hall, and I shall object whenever I please."—and he passed on to the area before the Speaker's chair. Here he was met by Mr. Keitt, who had passed down another aisle, and who asked him, "what he meant by such an answer?" "Just what I said," replied Mr. Gove. "this is a free hall and I shall object wherever I please." "I'll let you know," said Mr. Keitt, trying to take Mr. Gove by the throat. Mr. Gove struck his hand up, but Mr. Keitt repeated—"I'll let you know, you black Papist puppy"—"and I will let you know," said Mr. Gove. "that no negro-driver in this hall shall crack his whip over me." All the words that had passed between them were quietly spoken, so as to attract no general attention. No sooner had Mr. Gove replied, than Mr. Keitt sprang towards him, and a second time tried to seize him by the throat; but this time Mr. Gove knocked him down. In that instant he was surrounded by Southerners, and at the same moment, C. C. Washburn, E. B. Washburn, Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, and other Republican members, appearing that Gove would be injured, rushed to the rescue, and a confused scene, in which many hard knocks were given before it was understood that the object of several of the Southern men who interposed, to prevent, not invite, such a controversy; and the Sergeant-at-arms among them, sustained by the efforts of the Speaker and the members generally, was soon restored. The conflict continued only two minutes, and the House proceeded with the regular order of business, with as much good humor as if nothing had happened. The Opposition was more determined than ever to bring the House to action, the yeas and nays were called about a dozen times, and the Administration members began to grow weary. At last, Mr. Quittman proposed that the House adjourn till Monday next; when the subject under consideration should be resumed, and the vote on the pending proposition be taken without delay, debate, or dilatory motion. This being agreeable to the Republicans, and being understood to be agreed to by the Administration members, was promptly accepted by the Opposition, at 6 o'clock, Saturday evening, after a conference session of 184 hours, the House adjourned till Monday.

So much for the first struggle in the House between the Administration and Opposition forces. It was a preliminary question, not a test of the exact relative strength of parties—but it served to draw the lines, and show that the Administration has less ground for confidence than it pretends to have.

### RESULT OF THE FIRST STRUGGLE.

The result of the first struggle in the House between the Lecompton men and their opponents, was the defeat of the former. The amendment of Mr. Harris was finally adopted, Monday, by three majority. This is a great step gained.

### TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The House was engaged upon the usual morning business, the reports of committees, offering of resolutions, &c.

In the Senate, after the usual morning business, the Army Bill was taken up, and Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, delivered an able speech against it.

BRITAIN.—Democrats openly boast that Lecompton will go through Congress, and the reason they give is, that the Administration can buy enough Northerners to carry the measure. The Administration, of course, give effect to those members whose votes are given against their consciences, if there are any such given. Now, what is the difference be-

tween giving a member two thousand five hundred dollars for a vote on a private claim, or giving an office worth that sum, for misrepresenting his constituents upon the Kansas question? Certain Democrats profess to hold Congressional bribery in great abhorrence. What do they think of the conduct of their President?

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE LEOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

The reader will not overlook the President's Message, urging upon Congress the recognition of the Lecompton Constitution, and the admission of Kansas into the Union under it. It has already undergone severe criticism in that body, and its misrepresentations will hardly deceive anybody, well-informed in relation to Kansas affairs, and disposed to do justice to its people.

All that the President says of the rebellion of the Free State Party may be disposed of in a few words. The struggle in Kansas, he says, is between those who are loyal to "the Territorial Government established by Congress," and those who are in rebellion against it.

He devotes a column of the message to show that the Free State People of the Territory have not only rebelled, organized in warlike array against the "Government established by Congress," but that they framed the Topeka Constitution, and have endeavored to establish an independent Government under it, in subversion of the existing Territorial organization. He adds no new reason in support of this position. He does nothing more than refer to facts already known and read of all men. We shall admit as genuine all that he quotes from Governor Walker's correspondence about rebellion in the Territory, all that he quotes from Governor Robinson, concerning the Topeka Constitution, the facts stated, that there is a military organization in the Territory, controlled by Free State leaders, and that the Free State Party has never recognized the legitimacy of the first Territorial Legislature, elected by Missourians, never acknowledged the validity of its acts, always declared their purpose to resist them: we shall admit all the quotations he makes, and all the facts he states, and then deny, point blank, that they sustain his averment, that the Free State Party has been and is in a state of rebellion against "the Government established by Congress"—and that the Free State Party has organized an independent Government under the Topeka Constitution, with a view to put it in operation—in subversion of the legitimate Territorial Government.

Take notice of the deceptive phraseology—"The Territorial Government established by Congress"—"The enemies of the Government established by Congress"—in direct opposition to the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress—"the enemies of their Constitution" so as to alter the meaning of the section, and limit the right therein recognized, to the People when they come to form a State Constitution? We have no patience with the want of candor and honesty betrayed by such trickery as this. The fourteenth section, contemplating the future organization of States in the Territories, provides, further, that while Territories, the People shall be left free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Mr. Buchanan, is quoting from this section, interpolates the little clause, "in framing their Constitution" so as to alter the meaning of the section, and limit the right therein recognized, to the People when they come to form a State Constitution? We have no patience with the want of candor and honesty betrayed by such trickery as this. The fourteenth section says nothing about "framing their Constitution"—has nothing to do with that subject—the words are an interpolation by the President. We print the provision as it stands in the section, and the interpolation of the President, in brackets:

"It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, [in framing their Constitution]"—so as to alter the meaning of the section, and limit the right therein recognized, to the People when they come to form a State Constitution? We have no patience with the want of candor and honesty betrayed by such trickery as this. The fourteenth section says nothing about "framing their Constitution"—has nothing to do with that subject—the words are an interpolation by the President. We print the provision as it stands in the section, and the interpolation of the President, in brackets:

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were by writing or by insertion—excepting those which have all been done; time; that, as I have seen, the celebration of my country, notwithstanding of many and painful of their duty, ensured that the peace which the United States proposed could not be made of amity. Conspiring against my person and myself at the same time as the attacks of friends from within."

The Willow will not be apt witness of an interested

proceeded to deliver an elaborate speech in criticism of the President's special message.

He denied that the President's statement of Kansas affairs was either complete or accurate.

Considered as accurate as the bulletins of

Kansas, it was in full retreat from Moscow.

Mr. Wilson then specified in detail the inci-

tents which, as he thought, were of power of

this district Territory, whose Government, in

the course of its history, had been usurped by an invasion of nearly five thousand Missourians.

The people of Kansas had sought to relieve themselves

from this great outrage by the voluntary formation of the Topeka Constitution, but were overruled.

Resolved, That we condemn the President of the United States, Senators in Congress, and all others in authority, under the Constitution of the United States, who have advised or consented to the admission of Kansas into the Union, and the Leavenworth Constitution.

Resolved, That the terms of the pretended

submission of the Leavenworth Constitution to the people of Kansas Territory, employed in the schedule of said Constitution, viz: that the vote, if cast, must be unanimous, are arbitrary and unconstitutional, and are an outrage upon the sense of the people, and even upon their honesty, and had their origin in a bold determination to thrust Slavery on Kansas, in opposition to the consent of the people of said Territory, and in violation of the spirit of our National Constitution.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be required to resign, unless they can support the foregoing resolutions, and vote them accordingly.

Mr. Jones desired that these resolves be laid

on the table and printed. They had been passed

by a strict party vote, every member of the Democratic party voting for them, and even

the most zealous supporters of Mr. Seward, and

every man and woman in the chamber, except

Mr. Wilson, voted for them.

Whatever be the feeling now of the majority in relation to the admission of Kansas under the Leavenworth Constitution, when they came to understand the whole subject as well as he did, they thought it would be best to postpone the resolution, and to submit it to the people of the Territory, and to let the administration decide.

Mr. Wilson expressed surprise at the quib-

bling technicalities employed to gloss over the

total absence of popular support which, under

the circumstances, was an outrage.

Mr. Wilson then said that, with the ten

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aid, and Senator Stanton to his

aid, and the Republican party

and ground against increase

of the Government, he

had to give up, and he

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